will see perhaps, a deformed piece of earth swelled with pride, and assuming airs that become none but the spirit above.—Go to one of your prisons—here description utterly fails!—certainly the sight of an Indian torture, is not half so painful to a well informed mind. Kill them if you please—kill they too by torture, but, let the torture last no longer than a day. Let it be too of such a nature as has no tendency to unman the human mind. Give them an opportunity by their fortitude in death, of inviting themselves to sympathy of the human race, instead of exciting in them the mortifying reflection of being inveloped in the gulph of eternal infamy. Those you call savages release—the most furious of our tormentors exhausts his rage in a few hours, and dispatches the unhappy victim with a sudden stroke.

But for what are many of your prisoners confined? For debt—Astonishing!—and will you ever again call the Indian nations cruel?—Liberty to a rational creature, as much exceeds property, as the light of the sun exceeds that of the most twinkling star; but you put them on a level, to the everlasting disgrace of civilization. Let me ask, is there any crime in being in debt? While I lived among the white people, I knew many of the most amiable characters contract debts and I dare say with the best intentions. Both parties at the time of the contract, expected to find their advantage. The debtor, suppose, by a train of unavoidable misfortunes, fails—Here is no crime, nor even a fault; and yet your laws put it in the power of that creditor to throw the debtor into jail, and confine him there for life: a punishment infinitely worse than death to a brave man. And I seriously declare, that I had rather die by the most severe tortures ever inflicted by any savage nation on this continent, than languish in one of your prisons for a single year.—Great Maker of the world! and do you call yourselves christians? I have read your Bible formerly, and should have thought it divine, if the practice of the most zealous professor had corresponded with their professions. Does then the religion of him whom you call your Saviour inspire this conduct, and lead to this practice? Surely no. It was a sentence that once struck my mind with some force, that *a bruised reed he never broke*. Cease then, while these practices continue among you, to call yourselves christians, lest you publish to the world your hypocrisy—Cease too call other nations savage, while you are tenfold more the children of cruelty than they.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. Butler,

I am one of your constant readers, and perused with a degree of pleasure and satisfaction, Epaminondas's letter on Marriage—and I believe I am not alone in it. Therefore, if you will be pleased to give the following a place in your useful paper, you will at the same time exhibit my gratitude to the author of said letter, and oblige a constant reader.

I Am a girl now turned of eight and twenty, am of a reputable character, and without vanity—I believe I may say of a good family, was intitled to 1 sol. in cash on the day that I was eighteen years old—The scarcity of cash induced me to take the value thereof in lands, which have ever since been profitably rented, and the rent paid annually—By the help of which, added to my own industry & economy, I have furnished myself in the best manner for keeping house, and superintending the affairs of a family; which had been my condition long since, had I not been unhappily guilty through misconception of men, supposing among such a multitude, in a wide world, I should find one exactly to my mind in every respect—and vanity naturally led me to imagine, that a person of my address and fortune would soon make a conquest of any man's heart, especially when I considered a large share of beauty crowned all my other good properties. But alas! too late I find my mistake, and what is now a greater discouragement than that of my advanced youth, is my former contempt of very respectable suitors, who would once have eagerly catch'd at an opportunity of forming the nuptual tie, but are now totally negligent of me, and quite regardless of any prepossessions on my part for promoting that union which once I thought beneath me. I don't expect by these hints to retrieve my lost courtiers—No—I anticipate no such thing—though if I might by these lines awaken the heart of any one to meditate on the subject, he may depend on every possible attention on my part, and nothing in my power shall be wanting to make him happy—My having a little passed the morning of youth need be no discouragement, for though I have not acquired that artificial skill in pleasing by my charms, yet I profess to have them all implanted within me, and still retain my virgin treasure—however, our fashionable beaus deride such pretensions, but I still flatter myself I have charms and good nature enough to please the men, which our late writer* offers as requisite on one part, and I would very readily acknowledge the superiority on the other so necessary for a happy life—I would hereby take occasion to recommend to the consideration of all young ladies the letter hinted at above, and early give up their hand to matrimony, without contending for that superiority necessary on one part, but be content to boast of a large share of good nature, which is the other requisite to happiness, which I do hereby assure any one of but ordinary capacities shall be readily acknowledged by me, if that can be any inducement to any one to form that union with me which is already granted to be absolutely necessary for the happiness and prosperity of mankind, and peculiarly happifying to my sex, but more especially so to her who has now got to be almost

* *Epaminondas.*

AN *OLD MAID.*

LONDON, December 6.

Progress of the March of the Prince of Hesse, *Commander in Chief of the Danish auxiliary forces in Sweden. Being an official letter from his Royal Highness to the Minister of the War department at Copenhagen.*

Head Quarters, Tunis, Nov. 29. 1788.

THE body of auxiliary troops assembled on the 23d of Sept. between Fredericksstadt and Frederickshald, were divided into two columns, in approaching the Swedish frontiers; the first was composed of four squadrons of dragoons, nine battalions and a company of rangers, under the orders of generals During, Monsbach, Hesselberg, and Col. Stricker. The other column consisted of a body of chasseurs, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Winker, four squadrons of dragoons, and six battalions. The first column I entrusted to the care of Count Schmettau—the last I commanded myself.

On the 23d in the afternoon I repaired to Ide, by the way of Fredericksbald, in company with his Royal Highness the Prince of Denmark. The main army arrived there the following night, and the next day marched towards Orebakke; At midnight they embarked in 29 boats, and arrived at Krogstand at six the next morning. Immediately took possession of all the heights and other advantageous posts, without meeting the least opposition. I determined the next morning to march towards Skee with four battalions, the dragoons and company of rangers. I ordered Col. Stricker to follow me with three more battalions. I there understood that Col. Transfeld (the Swedish commander) was in march with 400 men and 4 cannon; that on the 22d they had passed through Stromstadt, and on the 24th arrived at Swinesund. My debarkation at Krogstrand was the more unexpected to the Swedes, as no military detachment had ever before passed the river there, on account of its danger, much less a whole body of an army.

My debarkation, however, at Krogstrand, reached the knowledge of Col. Transfeld, as my march from thence was considerably impeded by hard rains, which prevented the coming up of the troops, so that Colonel Transfeld had time to retire in haste towards Stromstadt, after destroying all the passages and bridges in his way. On hearing that he was posted before that place, near a bridge called Wetlands. I repaired thither, and on my arrival, perceived a very extended line of troops, but only one deep, with artillery, and a large number of different carriages. The bridge was broken down and the river deep. However we advanced, and found another river, with the bridge likewise broken down. We were busy in repairing it, when an officer, accompanied with a drum, advanced towards me, and asked me in the name of Col. Transfeld, *what was the design of our army?* I answered him, that the manifesto I had previously sent him, contained all I had to say.

In the mean time the bridge was repaired, and I passed it in defiles. I posted at about 1500 paces from the Swedish army, and covered the troops behind some eminences, placing myself on a battery, situated on a rock, in a very advantageous position. Once more I was complimented by a message from Colonel Transfeld, delivered by an officer of artillery, requiring some explanation of my manifesto.

I immediately returned him for answer, that the King of Denmark was not at war with the King of Sweden; but that, in virtue of his alliance with the Empress of Russia, he found himself obliged to furnish her with a body of auxiliaries, and that I was under the necessity though much against my will, to attack the Swedish troops wherever I found them; that nevertheless, it depended on him to retire, and otherwise I should march without delay against him.

I thought, however, proper to give a formal explanation to Col. Transfeld, through one of my own officers, and sent my aiddecamp to him, who went with the Swedish officer. I then ordered some battalions to take possession of the rock, and formed the order of attack.

At the moment we were preparing to fire, our attack was impeded by a kind of whirlwind, attended by hail and rain, and so violent that I never was witness of the like before. All the arms were wetted, and the troops needed further time to make another disposition of attack. I profited of this interval to reconnoitre the right wing of the Swedish army, posted along the river. At some distance, on the banks of it, opposite to me, I perceived a troop of rangers; an officer approached and cried out to me "*Friend!*" I begged of him to hear me, and asked where Colonel Transfeld was, adding, "that I should receive much satisfaction on seeing him before we began."

The Colonel came, and alighting from his horse, desired to know my final purposes. I refused him at once this request, on which he retired, and took the road in the night time from Quistrom to Uddevalla. In the morning, I continued my march, and detached two battalions to the help of Count Schmettau to repair the bridges which lay in his road. I ordered the battalion of Sundenfeld to take possession of Schonshall and of the royal magazine there. The troops found in it 2,700 tons of wheat and 1,500 gallons of spirits. I established the hospital there.

The Prince Royal is with me. I design to march on to Quistrom, where I am told the Swedes are posted. The troops are in high spirits, notwithstanding the continual rains, and the fatigues of daily marches. I am myself, with the advanced guard, nine miles from Stromstadt, and design to assemble the greater part of the army near Quistrom.

The count Schmettau is since arrived at Wethnd, and colonel Stricker at Skee.

HESSE.

NEW-YORK, April 10.

Last Wednesday the doors of the House of Representatives of the United States, were thrown open for the admission of the citizens.

The business of the day was entered upon by the introduction of the Hon. Mr. Morris, Chief Justice of this state, who agreeably to the request of the House made yesterday, administered the oath of office to the Hon. the Speaker, and other members of that body. The oath was prescribed by a resolution of the House on Monday last, and was to be to the following effect: "I ——, a Member of the House of Representatives of the United States do swear (*or affirm as the case may be*) that I will support the Constitution of the United States."

The Chief Justice having withdrawn, the Hon. Mr. Parker moved the order of the day, and the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole.

ON THE STATE OF THE UNION.

Mr. Page being placed in the chair,

Mr. Maddison arose; and opened the subject by some general observations upon the expediency of adopting a general system of impost PROTEMPORE; the plan he offered on this occasion to form such a system, was that recommended by the Congress of 1783. He admitted that variations might be proper in particulars, but the general outlines were sufficiently accurate to form the basis of a bill, and he concluded by moving, that certain enumerated duties be laid on spirits, wine, fayal, teas, pepper, cacoa and coffee; and that a proportioned tonnage be collected for vessels owned by citizens of the Union, subjects of foreign nations in alliance, and other nations.

He was followed and supported in his motion by Mr. Boudinot and Col. White. But it appearing to be the general sentiment of the House that time was necessary to mature their subject, it was agreed for the Committee to rise, report progress, and ask leave to sit again. This being granted the House adjourned.

A Sketch of the Proceedings of Congress, Thursday, April 9, 1789.

The House being met, Mr. Boudinot from the committee appointed for that purpose, reported further Rules and Orders for the government of that House, which were ordered a second reading; but some difficulty arising respecting their propriety, the report was postponed.

Mr. Ames requested and obtained leave of absence for Mr. Leonard. Mr. Wynkoop, at his own request, was indulged in a similar manner.

A letter from Mr. Elmer was read, informing the Senate, had appointed a committee, consisting of Messrs. Lee, Strong, M'Clay and Basset, to confer with the committee of the House, on the subject of meeting and conferences, to fix rules for conducting the same; whereupon Messrs. Boudinot, Tucker, Bland, Maddison and Sherman, were appointed. Mr. Sherman called for the order of the day upon which the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole *on the state of the union*. Mr. Page in the Chair.

Mr. Sherman proposed ascertaining the duty to be imposed on the enumerated articles mentioned in Mr. Maddison's motion of yesterday.

Mr. Lawrence, for the sake of saving time, thought it better to lay a certain per cent. ad valorum, upon all goods, wares and merchandize, without descending to specify particular articles: This, though was not an immatured idea, and only thrown out for the consideration of the House. Mr. Fitzsimons differed decidently from the honourable gentleman from New York, respecting the mode of obtaining revenue: he conceived that if every particular article was enumerated, and charged, the amount could be more certainly relied on, the collection insured, and less left to the discretion of the officers employed in the business. He had also in contemplation to encourage domestic manufactures by protecting duties; whereupon he should move to amount the propositions made by Mr. Maddison yesterday, by adding an additional number viz. beer, porter, beef, pork, butter, candles of tallow, wax and spermicite, cheese, soap, cyder, boots, wrought steel, cables, tared cordage and anchors, twine, malt, nails, spikes, salt, manufactured tobacco, snuff, blank books, writing, printing and wrapping paper, paste-board, cabinet ware, leather, hats, millenary, castings of iron and steel, roll and plate iron, leather tanned, and all manufactured do. shoes, slippers and gallooshoes, coaches, charriots, chairs solas and 4 and wheel carriages, nutmegs, cinnamon, cloves, raisins, currants and almonds.

Col. White was of opinion, that enumerating these articles would make the system too complex, and occasion so much delay, that more revenue might be lost by procrastination, than could be gained by additional duties, as the spring importation was daily escaping them.

Mr. Tucker wished the subject to be delayed until a fuller representation took place in Congress, because it was of so much importance to have the business well done. He enforced the necessity of due deliberation by a variety of arguments, especially by stating the several interests of the eastern, middle and southern States, in the article of tonnage—He concluded by declaring he should call for a division of the House, if the gentlemen persisted in pressing the measure forward at this time.

Mr. Hartley replied to Mr. Tucker, and expressed a strong desire to preserve unanimity; he stated that the committee could not conceive themselves bound to support the amendment by voting for it on this occasion. No, it was only intended to give gentlemen an opportunity of considering the subject more maturely—the business would present itself in several shapes before them, ere it was finally settled upon, and might till then be opened for discussion.

Mr. Maddison, in an elegant and argued manner, maintained the propriety of a free commerce, though he believed it to be only a theoretical subject, yet he lamented the many exceptions which the policy of nations had made necessary.—He made some striking allusions on this subject, which we are sorry to omit, but the extreme difficulty of Collecting and preparing at so late an hour any thing of this kind for the public eye, must be admitted as our excuse.

Mr. Boudinot followed and supported Mr. Fitzimons' motion, though he was happy it was not now ripe for final decision, because commerce was a topic on which he was not so well informed as he wished and hoped to be when he had time to consider it more fully.

Mr. Fitzimons hoped no difficulty could arise with respect to admitting the amendment, especially if gentlemen considered that by the original motion the articles be mentioned were subjected to impost advalorem, and when they considered the articles one by one, if they deemed it expedient, they might make the sum just equal to the intended per cent meant to be laid on their value.

Mr. Maddison added a few words, and the amendment was adopted.

The committee thereupon rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Adjourned until tomorrow 11 o'clock.

On Tuesday last the committees of both houses of the legislature of New-York, appointed for the purpose at the late session) began to canvass and estimate the votes for representatives from this State to the Congress of the United States, at the Secretary's office.—This committee, Wednesday evening, had finished counting the ballots from three districts.

By this estimation it appeared, that *William Floyd*, Esq; had 894 votes, and was elected by the district composed of Long and Staten islands.

That *John Laurence*, Esq. Had 2257 votes, in the city and county of New-York, and 291 in Westchester: and was elected by the district of New-York and the southern part of Westchester.—And, That *Egbert Benson*, Esq. had 584 votes, in the district of Dutchess county and the Northern part of Westchester, and was elected.

Theodorus Bailey, Esq. had 574 votes as competitor to Mr. Benson.

The Hon. *John Laurence*, Esq. is elected to represent this District in the Congress of the United States, and Wednesday took his seat in that Honourable Body.

The Hon. *Egbert Benson* Esq. is elected representative from the District composed of Dutchess and part of Westchester county.

John Hartborn Esq. is elected a representative to the Congress of the United States, to represent Orange and Ulster County District—and Peter Sylvester, Esq. for Kenderhook District.

We are informed that the Hon. Mr. Otis is appointed Secretary to the Senate in the Congress of the United States.

James Mathers is appointed Door-Keeper, and Cornelius Maxwell, Messenger.

BOSTON, March 30.

A singular kind of Robbery, for this part of the world, took place on Friday evening last:—As a woman was walking alone, she was met by another woman, who seized hold of her and stopped her Mouth with a Handkerchief, and tore from her head her Bonnet and Cushion, after which the flung her down, took her Shoes and Buckles, and then fled. She was soon after overtaken and committed to Gaol.

Madame Combe, the mistress of a coffeehouse on the Place des Terreaux, at Lyons, died on the 29th ult. in consequence of her 25th lying in, after 24 years and nine months marriage. She was 41 years old; 15 of her children are living.

NORTHAMPTON, April 15.

Number of votes returned to the Secretary's office for a Representative to the Congress of the United States, from the district of Hampshire and Berkshire, April 1789, viz.

Hon. Theodore Sedgwick,	1564
Samuel Lyman, Esq.	1309
Hon. William Whiting,	391
Scattering votes,	64

The following are the votes given in for Governor Lt. Governor and Senators, in the towns hereafter mentioned, viz.

Northampton—for Gov. Mr. Bowdoin 131, Mr. Hancock 10—for Lt. Gov. Gen. Lincoln 138. Mr. Adams 15—for Senators, Mr. Hastings 141, Gen. Shephard 140, Mr. Sexton 108, Mr. N. Bliss 103, Mr. Henshaw 49, Col. Lyman 52, Mr. Fowler 16.

South-Hadley—for Gov. Mr. Bowdoin 6, Mr. Hancock 56—Lt. Gov. Gen. Lincoln 62—Senators, Mr. S. Lyman 50, Col Mattoon 28, Mr. Goodman 42, Gen. Shephard 27, Mr. M. Bliss 6, Mr. Hastings 6, Mr. Sexton 5, Mr. E. Bliss 7.

Easthampton—for Gov. Mr. Bowdoin 32 Mr. Hancock 8—for Lt. Gov. Gen. Lincoln 41—Senators, Mr. Henshaw 35, Mr. Hastings 22, Mr. Sexton 29, Gen. Shephard 20, Mr. J. Bliss 34.

Belchertown—for Gov. Mr. Bowdoin 38, Mr. Hancock 54—Lt. Gov. Gen. Lincoln 42, Mr. Adams 44—Senators, Mr. Hastings 40, Mr. Sexton 42, Gen. Shephard 39, Mr. M. Bliss 42, Col. Lyman 34, Mr. Phinstebbins 34, Mr. Bodman 34, Mr. Phelps 34.

Shelburne—for Gov. Mr. Bowdoin 3, Mr. Hancock 81—Lt. Gov. Gen. Lincoln 31, Mr. Gorham 29—Senators, Mr. Hastings 85, Mr. Bliss 10, Gen. Shephard 34, Mr. Goodman 35, Mr. Hastings 35, Mr. Smead 33.

Goshen—for Gov. Mr. Bowdoin 20, Mr. Hancock 22—Lt. Gov. Gen. Lincoln 40—Senators, Mr. Hastings 40, Mr. Sexton 16, Mr. Henshaw 16, Mr. Simmons 12, Col. Lyman 15, Mr. Phelps 23.

Springfield—for Gov. Mr. Bowdoin 30, Mr. Hancock 64—Lt. Gov. Gen. Lincoln 49, Mr. Adams 37—Senators, Mr. Hastings 47, Mr. J. Bliss 46, Mr. Sexton 77 Mr. Smead 56, Mr. S. Lyman 56, Gen. Shephard 13, Mr. M. Bliss 16, Mr. T. Dwight 8.

In *Conway* and *Ashfield* they were unanimous for Mr. Hancock, Gov. and Mr. Adams, Lt. Gov.

Hadley—for Gov. Mr. Bowdoin 33, Mr. Hancock 30—Lt. Gov. Gen. Lincoln 71—Senators, Mr. Hastings, Mr. Sexton, Mr. Henshaw and Gen. Shephard, had the greatest number of votes.

Harnardston—for Gov. Mr. Bowdoin 5, Mr. Hancock 8—Judge Cushing 6—Lt. Gov. Gen. Lincoln 19—Senators, Mr. Hastings, Mr. Henshaw, Mr. J. Bliss, and Col. Mattoon, 19 each.

Williamston—for Gov. Mr. Bowdoin 16, Mr. Hancock 4—Lt. Gov. Gen. Lincoln 50.

In most of the towns there were a number of scattering votes.

Copy of a letter from Governor Sewier, to the Privy Council, on the new State of Franklin dated at Buffaloecreek, Jan. 21, 1789.

"It is with the utmost pleasure I inform your Honours, that the arms of Franklin gained a complete victory over the combined forces of the Cherokees, on the 10th inst. Since my last I received information that the enemy were collected in a considerable body, near Flintcreek, within twenty five miles of my headquarters, with an intention to attack me; to improve this favourable opportunity, I immediately marched my corps toward the spot, and arrived after enduring great hardships by the immense quantity of snow and the piercing cold. On the morning of the 10th inst. we were within a mile of the enemy; we soon discovered the situation of their encampment by the smoke of their fires, which were extended along the foot of the Apalachian Mountain. I called a council of war of all the officers, in which it was agreed, to attack the enemy without loss of time, and in order to surround them I ordered General M'Carter, with the bloody rangers and the tomahawk men, to take possession of the mountain, the only pass I knew, that the Indians could retreat by; whilst I, with the rest of the corps, formed a line nearly extending from the right to the left of their wings. The arrival of Gen. M'Carter on the mountain, and the signal for the attack was to be announced by a discharge of a grasshopper, which was accordingly given, and the attack began. Our artillery soon raised the Indians from their huts, and finding themselves pretty near surrounded on all sides, they only tried to save themselves by flight, from which they were prevented by our riflemen posted behind the trees; their case being thus desperate they made some resistance, and killed the people who were serving our artillery. Our ammunition being much damaged by the snow, on our march, and the enemy's in good order, I found it necessary to abandon that mode of fight, and trust the event to the sword and tomahawk; accordingly gave orders to that purpose; Col. Loid, with 100 horsemen charged the Indians with sword in hand, and the rest of the corps followed with their tomahawks. The battle soon became general, by General M'Carter coming down with the mountain to our assistance; death presented itself on all sides in shocking scenes, & in less than half an hour the enemy ceased making resistance, and left us in possession of the bloody field. The loss the enemy sustained in this action, is very considerable; we have buried 145 of their dead, and by the blood we have traced for miles, all over the woods, it is supposed the greatest part of them retreated with wounds.—Our loss is very inconsiderable, it consists of five dead 16 wounded, amongst the latter is the brave General M'Carter, who whilst taking of the scalp of an Indian, was tomahawked by another, whom he afterwards killed with his own hand. I am in hopes this good & brave man will survive, I have matched the army back to my former cantonment, at Buffaloecreek, where I must remain until I receive some supplies for the troops, which I hope will be sent soon—we suffer most for the want of whiskey. I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen, your very humble servant,

JOHN SEIVIER."

(Published by particular request.)

From the HAMPSHIRE CHRONICLE.

Mr. *Printer*,

THE other day, for want of proper information, I was a little dissatisfied with respect to Mr. Lyman's conduct, relative to a Specie Order, which he bought of me, and for which he gave me eighteen shillings on the pound—but I am now fully satisfied, that his conduct was both just and honest; and I do not know that there is now any complaint among any of his constituents, but that his treatment of them has been just, honest, and honourable; and I had no idea, that the report of my uneasiness would have spread, as I find it has, by the publication in last week's Northampton Paper.

ZENAS PARSONS.

Springfield, April 6, 1789.

THE Collector of Excise for the County of Hampshire hereby gives notice, that he shall attend to settle the accounts and receive the said duties in the several Towns within the said County, (himself or by his Deputy) in the following order, viz.

At Mr. Elihu White's, in Hatfield, and Mr. Joshua Thayer's, in Williamsburgh, on Monday the 4th day of May next; at 8 o'clock A. M.—And the same day at Mr. Joel Wait's, in Whately, and Mr. Ebenezer Parsons's, in Goshen, at 11 o'clock A. M.—The same day at Mr. David Hoit's, in Deerfield, and Mr. Seth Wait's, in Ashfield, at 3 o'clock P. M.—And the same day at Mr. Caleb Alvord's, in Greenfield, and Mr. Aaron Billings's, in Conway, at 5 o'clock P. M.—And on Tuesday the 5th, at Major Edwards's, in Barnardston, and at Mr. Reuben Nims's, in Shelburne, at noon.—The same day at Capt. Elisha Hunt's, in Northfield; and at Mr. William Stewart's, in Colrain, at 3 o'clock P. M.—On Wednesday the 6th, at Capt. Kinsley's, in Montague, and Col. Taylor's, in Charlemont, at 9 o'clock A. M. The same day at Col. Leonard's, in Sunderland, and at Mr. Mitchel's, in Cummington, at noon. The same day at Mr. Elisha Cook's, in Hadley; and Mr. Thaddeus Chapin's, in Worthington, at 3 o'clock P. M. On Thursday the 7th at Mr. Stone's, in Chesterfield, and at Mr. Wright's, in Chester, at 10 o'clock A. M. The same day at Maj. Douglass's in Norwich at noon. The same day at Mr. Wright's, in Westampton, at 3 o'clock P. M. And at Mr. Jonathan Clap's, in Eastampton, at 5 o'clock P. M. On Friday the 8th at my office in Northampton at any hour of the day. On Monday the 11th at Col. Dwight's, in Belchertown, at 10 o'clock A. M. At Capt. Quintius's, in Ware, at 1 o'clock P. M. At Mr. Thomas Powers's, in Greenwich, at 4 o'clock P. M. On Tuesday the 12th at Capt. Ashley's, in Pelham, at 7 o'clock A. M. At Mr. Oliver Allen's, in Shutesbury, at 10 o'clock A. M. At Mr. Kendell's, in New-Salem, at 1 o'clock P. M. At Mr. Benjamin Mayo's, in Orange, at 6 o'clock P.M. On Wednesday at Mr. Caleb Mayo's, in Warwick, at 9 o'clock P. M. At Mr. John Needham's, in Wendell, at noon. At Mr. William Field's, in Leverett, at 2 o'clock P. M. And at Mr. Gideon Parsons's, in Amherst, at 4 o'clock P. M.

And the assessors of the several Towns above mentioned are called upon to make return of the duties carriages in their respective Towns as the law directs.

ELIJAH HUNT, Collector of Excise, for the County of Hampshire.

Northampton, April 14th, 1789.

TO BE LET for one or more years, upon very reasonable terms, two thirds of that excellent

FARM,

in Chesterfield, late owned by BENJAMIN MILLS, Esquire, deceased.—For terms enquire of the Subscriber in Northampton, who would also be glad to raise about £.60 by the sale of almost any part of the said Farm.

ELIJAH HUNT.

Northampton, April 14th, 1789.

GARDEN-SEEDS.

ALL kinds of GARDEN-SEEDS, for sale by TEMPERANCE GIBBS, near the ferry.

Northampton, April 15, 1789.

FOR SALE, cheap for stock,

half a mile east of the Meeting-house in Worthington, a convenient dwelling HOUSE, and BARN, with a MALT-HOUSE, and Shoemaker's SHOP.—The buildings well finished, with four acres of Land, and a Stream sufficient for a Clothier's business, or a Tanner, &c. DAVID WOODS.

Worthington, April 7, 1789.

WE the subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Berkshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of JOSHUA WITHAM, late of Adams, deceased, represented insolvent, and six months being allowed to the creditors of said estate from the fourth day of March current to bring in and support their claims, hereby give notice that we shall attend said business at the house of MARSHAL JONES, innholder in said Adams, on the first Tuesdays in May and June, and the last in August next, from one until six o'clock on each day.—No accounts will be allowed after said term.

Israel Jones,
Ezra Parker, } Commissioners.
Giles Barnes,

Adams, April 2, 1789.

firmly rely in this particular. Plain dealing, and prompt honesty without disguise, are his known characteristics. In addition to this *calumny* that has been whispered round the country, *rumour* have been employed to